

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. E. HOLME has been admitted a partner in our firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant, under the style and firm of GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
MANILA HARD WOOD.
Consisting of:
MOLAVES,
BANABAS,
ARANGAS,
And other descriptions.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, August 11, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE following WINES, &c., of superior quality in lots to suit purchasers:
Eugene Chiquet dry CHAMPAGNE in Pints and Quarts.
Sillery Monseux, CHAMPAGNE.
Carte Noire, A. de Luno & Fils OLIVETS, Pints and Quarts.
Villanyi CLARET, Quarts.
CHABLIS.
BURGUNDY.
Liebfrauenmilch, JOSEPH DORFMEISTER, HOCH.
Rudesheimer, Fleur de Moselle.
Superior Old PORT in 1 dozen cases.
Superior dry PALE SHERRY in 1 and 3 dozen cases.

Basal ALB, Quarts and Pints.
Barclay's SHOUT, Quarts and Pints.
Honey Brand in 1 dozen cases.
A. de Luno & Fils Brandy in 1 dozen cases.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.
Ex "Great Republic."
ANDERSON'S Solace TOBACCO.
Ex "Mail Steamer."
Amber MOUTHPIECES.
Cherrywood STEMS.
CIGAR HOLDERS.
Ex "Salve."
Superior Gayle CIGARS.
BUELFELD & ZACHARIE.
Hongkong, August 4, 1868.

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT PORTER in Kilderkins.
Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
Hongkong, August 27, 1868.

FOR SALE.
BEST Keeling COAL.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, June 15, 1868.

New Advertisements.

73rd REGIMENT THEATRICALS.
By the kind permission of Lieut. Colonel G. J. BURNES,
The Amateurs of the above together with Miss MARION HARTLEY & Mr. J. B. HOLLAND,
From the Principal Theatres Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand,
will perform at the
GARRISON THEATRE,
North Bazaar,
IN AID OF THE 73RD REGIMENT,
on
Friday and Saturday,
The 23rd and 24th October, 1868,
The Laughable Farce by J. SLEIGH, Esq.,
Entitled
"The Blind Boy" by Mr. G. TURNER.
The whole to conclude with the Screaming Farce, first performed at the Drury Lane Theatre, on Easter Monday, April 12th, 1868,
Entitled
"Special Performances."
Sally, Miss MARION HARTLEY.
Mrs. Mobbs, Miss LACEY.
By the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, the Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.
Doors open at half past 8; Performance to commence at 9 precisely.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—
Reserve Seats, \$2.00.
Front Seats, 1.00.
Back Seats, 0.20.
Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre from the Manager on the day of Performance, from 10 to 4 p.m., where a plan of the Theatre may be seen; also from the Stage Hotel, Messrs LANZ, CHAWFORD & Co., and Officers Mess.
Manager, Sergeant W. WEBB,
VITAT REGINA.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 22nd October, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at his Sales Room, "Commercial Bank Buildings,"
80 dozen Claret.
100 kegs Dutch Butter.
200 boxes Yellow Soap.
300 pieces Gingham.
20 pieces White Flannel.
1 case Linen Thread, assorted.
100 dozen men's Stockings.
50 women's do.
2 3-burner Hanging Lamps.
100 drums Turpentine.
50 drums black Paint.
50 drums Red Lead.
50 drums White do.
And,
8 cases each 10 pieces Spanish Stripe, assorted colours.
Etc., Etc., Etc.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, October 20, 1868, oct22

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned returns thanks for past favors and would remind the Gentlemen at Hongkong, that the most agreeable health inspiring treats obtainable, can be had at the Hongkong Hotel Hans Dussan's SAZOOK. Constant moving punch and shovels of fragrant odor, which render the body cool and comfortable.
Hair Cutting, ... \$0.75.
Shampooing, ... 0.60.
Shaving, ... 0.25.
Hair cutting and Shampooing, 1.00.
W. P. MOORE,
Tonsorial Artist.
Hongkong, August 28, 1868, oct29

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned, Proprietor of the newly re-opened HOTEL D'EUROPE, begs to inform the Public that they will find every accommodation at the above Hotel at the most reasonable charges.
Breakfast every morning at 11.30 A.M., and Dinner at 7.30 P.M.
BREAFASTS and DINNERS supplied at Private Residence on reasonable terms. 10B, &c., always on hand.
CHAS. FANNEGE.
Hongkong, August 6, 1868, nov

NOTICE.
MR. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a Series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price \$2.50.
10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12.
26 do. do. 10 by 8.
4 Small instantaneous Subjects from the Daguer Progression.
Hongkong, September 4, 1868, 11

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New Advertisements.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.
Committee:
The Hon. Wm. KESWICK, Chairman.
J. ROBERTS, Esq., Secy.
ROBERT E. HAWKES, Esq.
A. W. GLENIE, Esq.
A. McLEOD, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

PROGRAMME of the 15th Annual Meeting, 1868.
FIRST DAY.
Tuesday, 10th November, 1868.
FIRST RACE, 1 P.M.—For Boats pulled by non-commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, \$20; second, \$10. Time for Oars. Entrance fee, \$1. Officers can officiate as Coxswains if necessary.

SECOND RACE, 1.30 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the GOLD CHALLENGE SCULLS, to be won two years in succession by the same member, and a Cup valued \$25, presented by the Club. Entrance fee, \$5.

THIRD RACE, 2.30 P.M.—For Four oared Canton Cutters. Distance, one mile and a-half. Prize: the CHAIRMAN'S CUP, value \$50. Entrance fee, \$10.

FOURTH RACE, 3 P.M.—For Men-of-war's Gigs. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, \$20; second, \$10. Time for Oars. Entries received by R. F. HAWKES, Esq., until noon on Monday, the 9th November. Entrance fee, \$1.

FIFTH RACE, 3.50 P.M.—For Pair Oars and Two Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the AMERICAN CUP, value \$50, presented by the American Community. Entrance fee, \$5.

SIXTH RACE, 4 P.M.—For Canoes. Distance, from the shore to the Flag-ship, and on return. Prize: the BUCKER'S CUP, value \$50. Entrance fee, \$2.

SEVENTH RACE, 4.30 P.M.—For House Boats pulled by Chinamen, the bond fide crews of the Boats entered. Distance, one mile. Prizes: First Boat, \$15; Second, \$5. Entrance fee, \$1.

SAILING RACE FOR ALL OPEN BOATS. Chinese excepted. Prize: first Boat, \$25; second, \$10. Course to be specified hereafter. Entrance fee, \$2.

HARBOR YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance fee, \$5.00. Particulars of course, &c., to be named hereafter.

SECOND DAY.
Wednesday, 11th November, 1868.
FIRST RACE, 1 P.M.—For Men-of-war's Cutters. Distance, one mile. First Boat, \$20; second, \$10. Entrance fee, \$1. Entries received by R. F. HAWKES, Esq., until noon on Monday, the 9th November. Entrance fee, \$1.

SECOND RACE, 1.30 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the LADIES' PRIZE, presented by the Ladies of Hongkong. Entrance fee, \$5.

THIRD RACE, 2.30 P.M.—For Four-oared Canton Cutters. Distance, one mile and a-half. Prize: the FRANKLIN'S REGATTA CUP, value \$150, presented by the Officers of H. M. 73rd (Punjab) Regiment. The winners of the Chairman's Cup excluded. Entrance fee, \$10.

FOURTH RACE, 3 P.M.—For all Boats manned by Europeans. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, \$25; second, \$10. Time for Oars. Entries received by the Secretary until noon on Monday, the 9th November. Entrance fee, \$1.

FIFTH RACE, 3.50 P.M.—For Pair Oars and Two Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the BISNER CUP, value \$100, presented by D. BISNER, Esq. Winners of any Single Pair Sculling Race in China or elsewhere excluded. Entrance fee, \$5.

SIXTH RACE, 4 P.M.—For Boats pulled by non-commissioned Officers and Men of any Corps in Garrison. Distance, one mile. Time for Oars. Prizes: first Boat, \$20; second, \$10. Winners of the first race first day excluded. Entrance fee, \$1.

SEVENTH RACE, 4.30 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the KWONG-LOON CUP, value \$100, presented by C. D. KENN, Esq. Winners of any Single Pair Sculling Race in China or elsewhere excluded. Entrance fee, \$5.

EIGHTH RACE, 5 P.M.—For four-oared Canton Cutters. Distance, one mile. Prize: the JIMMIE CUP, value \$150, presented by a Subscriber. Entrance fee, \$10.

Sailing Race for Schooners and Cutters. Full particulars of Prize, Course, &c., will be duly announced.
Ocean Race for Yachts. Prize: the DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP value \$500, to be won two years successively by the same Yacht. Full particulars of course, &c., will be duly announced.

The above Programme is subject to any future alterations the Committee may find it necessary to make.
Weights, colors, and names of each Crew for Presentation Prizes for Rowing must be stated on entering Boats.
All entries (not otherwise specified) must be made by the Hon. Secretary, or by the first day of the Races, on each day at 1 P.M., and Tiffin will take place on board the Flag Ship each day after the Second race.

A. McLEOD,
Hon. Secretary,
Victoria Regatta Club.
nov11

New Advertisements.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO)
KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENDOME, PARIS)
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED & REFILLED.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

PORT OF AMOY.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
THE BUOYS marking the Dangers in the Harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the Rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz.: to mark the starboard side of Channels entering by Black or Red Buoys only. The Port side of Channels entering by Black or Red Buoys Chained or vertically striped with White and Middle Grounds by horizontally striped Buoys.

COKELET SPIT.—North end formerly marked by a striped Buoy, is now marked by a Red Buoy.

COKE ROCKS.—formerly marked by a Red Buoy are now marked by a vertically striped Red and White Buoy. This Buoy has been placed about 20 fathoms to the E. S. E. of the shoalest patch, in order to guide vessels against the Ledges of Rock, with 15 feet water, found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to the Port Hand when entering the Harbour. The shoalest patch or pinnacle of the Coke Rocks, has a floating Beacon on it until further notice.

NEW ROCK.—in North part of Harbour, and Brown's Rock are marked by horizontally striped Buoys.

In case any of these Buoys are lost or moved, the position will be as soon as possible be marked by a Flag boat or floating Beacon.

JAMES JONES,
Clerk in Charge,
Office of Marine Customs,
Amoy, August 13, 1868.

THE "TREATY PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN," AND "NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN,"

(From the "Friend of India," June 4, 1868.)
We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the numbers for the current year of "Notes and Queries," a most deserving Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr. N. B. DENNIS, whose "Treaty Ports of China and Japan" are so well known. From the names attached to the "Notes" we can see that the contributors include some of the best Chinese scholars in the East. Its interest is not confined to China, and it will be of valuable assistance to all scholars who have directed their attention towards the subject of Buddhism and its literature, and generally to all who are interested in oriental antiquities. It deserves to be better known in India.

(From the "Straits Times," July 27, 1868.)
Some time ago we had occasion to remark upon the progress that literature as represented by the Press had made, and was making in the East, and our attention has again been called to the subject by the receipt of a Hongkong publication which deserves some notice and which we have much pleasure in introducing to the knowledge of our readers. We allude to "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," published monthly by Mr. Saito, the proprietor of the China Mail newspaper. This publication is well printed on good paper, and in size and shape is very like its well-known namesake or prototype at home, and is equally a volume containing very curious and useful information regarding the language, literature, history, manners and customs of the Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese. It says a good deal for the extent and stability of the footing of Europeans in China, that such a publication as this should be established and conducted with apparently successful vigour.

The publication is altogether a very interesting one, and wishing it every success, we commend it to the attention and support of our readers.

(From the "London Examiner," May 16, 1868.)
This really useful volume ["Treaty Ports of China and Japan"] is intended as a guide for travellers and residents in China and Japan, and as a book of reference for mercantile men generally. It contains a complete history of the treaty ports, of all the important ports of these countries, together with Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It has been carefully compiled and edited by Mr. N. B. DENNIS; and the elaborate maps and plans, with which the work abounds, considerably enhance its value. ***

We have thus given in outline some of the more prominent portions of the chapter devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the whole volume. Other chapters treating of Macao, Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghai, and the remainder of the treaty ports, are equally enumerated. The pages describing Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and contain so much that is new to European readers respecting its history, public buildings, and general characteristics, that we would fain transfer them to our columns. A complete and intelligible plan of the Imperial City and neighbourhood, gives us an accurate notion of the relative position of its divisions, streets, and places.

In the introductory chapter to the notices of the Treaty Ports of Japan will be found a meagre history of that Empire, together with remarks on its government, geography, and limits, which will be found particularly interesting as throwing a considerable light on a part of the world so long entirely, and still comparatively, unknown to Europeans.

The descriptions of Nagasaki, Yedo, Yokohama, and the other Treaty Ports of Japan, are as elaborate and entertaining as those of the Chinese ports. A copious index and a useful appendix containing many hints and much appropriate advice to travellers and others, is also included in the volume. The entire work affords a vast amount of information, pleasantly written, and we doubt not will be perused with interest by many who will never visit the Eastern seas.

Charge per mail steamer Malacca.—
For England—2106 bales Silk, 62 packages Sundries, 74 cases Silk Piece Goods.
For Marseilles—1047 bales Silk, 666 cases Silk Worm Eggs, 10 packages Sundries, 11 bales Silk.
For Alexandria—60 cases Silk Worm Eggs, For Bombay—600 cases and bales Silk. Freight about \$100,000.

J. R. WHITE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 93, Praya Grande,
MACAO,
Macao, July 21, 1868, oct21

W. SALWAY,
ARCHITECT, SURVEYOR, &c.,
10, Queen's Road Central,
(Over Messrs MILLER & CHAMBERS.)

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 19, Ann Adamson, Brit. barque, 496, Hutton, Sunderland, May 16, 630 tons Coal.—D. LARSEN & Co.
Oct. 20, Alardus, N. G. ship, 813, E. Popp, Bangkok, Sept. 26, 18,000 piculs Rice.—Wm. PEARCE & Co.
Oct. 19, Prosperity, Siam ship, 604, P. W. Varrath, Chetoo, 10th October, General.—Chinese.

CLEARED.
Titaua, for Shanghai.
Joshua Bates, for Whampoa.
Shun Lee, for Whampoa.
Sir J. Jejeebhoy, for Whampoa.
Yesso, for Canton.
Guan Soon, for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British barque Ann Adamson, from Sunderland, reports fine weather. Crossed the Equator on 29th June in long. 26 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 25th July in lat. 38 S.; made Java Head on 13th Sept.; passed Anjer on 15th Oct.; up China sea had fine weather and light winds until last eight days, when had N.E. monsoon till arrival in Hongkong on 19th October, 160 days out.

The Siam ship Prosperity, from Chetoo, reports the first part of passage fine weather and light variable winds to Shanghai; thence had strong N.E. monsoon as far as Lamook Island; then light moderate N.E. breeze until arrival.

MEMO. OF CHARTERS AND SETTLEMENTS.
Since 30th September, 1868.
Ophir, British barque, 410 tons, hence to Europe at \$3 per ton.
Runders, Danish barque, 264 tons, hence to Europe at \$3.5 per ton.
Queenland, British barque, 735 tons, Bangkok to United Kingdom at \$3.15 per ton, if to the Continent, \$3.15 per ton.

Arica, British barque, 397 tons, Bangkok to Europe at \$3.17.5 per ton, if back to Hongkong, 50 and 55 cents per picul, and Northern Clauses.
Hope, British barque, 453 tons, Bangkok to Europe at \$3.15 per ton.
Willy, N. G. schooner, 279 tons, Bangkok to Europe at \$4 per ton.
Chuan, N. G. schooner, 280 tons, Bangkok to Melbourne at \$4 per ton.
San Francisco, N. G. schooner, 234 tons, Foochow to Melbourne, \$1.175 in full.
Chiflain, British barque, 336 tons, Foochow to Melbourne, \$1,300 in full.

Joshua Bates, British schooner, 561 tons, on the berth for Melbourne and Sydney.
Douglas, British barque, 330 tons, hence to Melbourne, \$1,150 in full.
Veritas, British ship, 632 tons, hence to Surinam with Coals at \$11 per head.
Onha, British ship, 836 tons, hence to Surinam with Coals at \$11 per head.
Schiller, N. G. ship, 1193 tons, hence to San Francisco, private terms.
Akbar, American ship, 906 tons, Manila to San Francisco, private terms.
Batavia, N. G. barque, 355 tons, hence to Callao, \$1,700 in full, and from China to Europe at \$3.15 per ton.

Flying Cloud, British brig, 235 tons, hence to Saigon, \$650 in full.
Madagascar, Am. barque, 522 tons, hence to Saigon and back at 45 cents per picul.
Paradise, N. G. barque, 361 tons, Macao to Saigon, \$900 in full.
Louisa, Danish barque, 226 tons, Macao to Saigon and back at 45 cents per picul.
Hendricka, Dutch barque, 630 tons, Macao to Batavia, 6,500 guilders in full.
Mary & Emma, British barque, 400 tons, hence to Singapore, \$1,900 in full.

Ascendant, British barque, 617 tons, on the berth for Singapore.
Nyctema, Hal. schooner, 150 tons, hence to Yokohama, \$1,800 in full.
Cornelia, N. G. barque, 300 tons, hence to Yokohama, \$1,800 in full.
Oscar Vidal, N. G. barque, 262 tons, hence to Yokohama, \$2,250 in full.
Gesinea, Dutch schooner, 544 tons, on the berth for Shanghai.

Thais, British steamer, 775 tons, hence to Bombay, \$13,000 in full.
Esperanza, Spanish ship, 1076 tons, sold at Auction for \$9,200.

Estimated Number and Tonnage of Disengaged Vessels in Hongkong.—British, 9, tons 3,077; Foreign (exclusive of Siamese), 8, tons 3,470.—Total 17, tons 6,547.

GEO. HOLMES, Ship Broker.
2, Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, 17th October, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE.—
For SHANGHAI.—
For "TITAU," To-morrow, the 20th instant, at 6 P.M.
Correspondents may be posted in the night box from 5 P.M. to-morrow, the 20th inst. until 4.30 A.M. on Wednesday, the 21st inst., when supplementary mail will be closed.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
For "DOUGLAS," on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 11 A.M.

It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of a Treasury Warrant dated the 7th May, the Postage on a Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight posted in Hongkong or at any of the Ports in China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or any of the Ports in China and Japan, and conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve Cents.

For Letters exceeding half an ounce in weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for each half ounce is chargeable.
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per Douglas, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at Noon.

QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG, 20th October, 1868.
OPTUM.—Patna, New, \$633.
Benares, New, 625.
Calcutta, ... 645 a 655.
COTTON.—Bombay, ... 17 a 22.
Calcutta, ... 16 a 20.

Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 4/5.
Credit, 6 ... 4/5.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 226.
Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 226.
Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. 734.
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 8.
Sycee, ... 5 1/2 a 6.
Mexicans, ... 23.40 a 50.
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ... 23.
English Sovereigns, ... 4.65.
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.62.
Discount, ... 9 a 12.
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, ... 24 per pm.
Do. do. New, ... 4 p.c. pm.
Union Dock ... 20 p.c. dia.

Temperature.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1868.
Barometer, ... 9 A.M. 30.138 3 P.M. 30.040.
Attached Thermometer, 78 80.
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OUTRAGE AT FORMOSA.

INTELLIGENCE of another outrage reaches us from Formosa, Messrs C. D. Kerr and G. S. Bird, of the firm of Messrs Dodd & Co., having while on a visit to Banca been mobbed and severely injured, barely escaping with their lives. Their Comrade was forced to fly, leaving in the hands of the Chinese the money, &c., in his possession. It appears that Messrs Bird & Co. had leased a house at Banca, about 12 miles from Tamsui, but certain coolies refused to permit them to take possession. These gentlemen therefore proceeded thither, and on reaching the spot were attacked by about 500 men armed with spears, stones, knives, and bamboo, and a deadly onset was made upon the two gentlemen, who attempted to fly. Their revolvers were knocked out of their hands. Mr Bird was struck down first by a stone, and much hurt with muskets and spear points, but he managed to rise; before he reached Mr Kerr, that gentleman received a heavy blow from a stone which struck him in the head, bringing him to the ground and causing a large wound. Both gentlemen continued to rise and struggle on for about fifty yards, till they reached the precincts of the Mandarin's Yamen, but before doing so they were struck down several times, and heavily beaten with bamboo and blunt spears. The local Mandarins have utterly ignored the request for aid of H. M.'s Consul, and the attack is thoroughly consistent with the outrages and defamatory proclamations which have been recorded at Chinkiang, Kewang, Yangchow, Shanghai, Tamsui, Swatow, etc., etc. By the *Yesso* we learn that two gun-boats had left Foochow for Tamsui consequent on the news being received there. Fortunately Sir Harry Keppel is at Hongkong.

PRESTIGE.

COMPLICATIONS are thickening in the North, and upon their result will probably depend our status in China for at least another decade. It is the fashion to deprecate "prestige" ever since some of the leading papers took up the cry at home and endeavored to show what a very empty thing it was. Woudmit the truth of what they urged as regards European politics; but this simply because our material power, open to the observation of all, and freely dismissed in the British press, stands up in actual stead. There are in fact two definitions to be attached to the word, one the position you choose to assume in the eyes of foreign nations whose estimate of your material powers is but slightly affected by what you say or do, owing to their knowledge of what you actually can do; and the other the position you choose to keep with people whose estimate of your status is wholly dependent upon what you say or do under given circumstances. In other words, our prestige in French eyes and our prestige in Chinese eyes are two totally different matters. We may be laughed at or even snubbed by the former, but there will be throughout an underlying consciousness that we hold a position which might make war unpleasant; and more than that, there is a tolerably fair estimate, probably, of the causes which lead us to take any given course, and which are understood to stand apart from the questions of force or fear. With Chinese on the contrary we know that a hesitation to strike is attributed to either fear or incompetency. It may be fear of losing commercial advantages, it may be fear of expending life and property, but the word "fear" alone expresses the native idea of our action. We are perfectly aware that many of their leading statesmen have formed a tolerably correct estimate of our true position; but even they have never recognised, have never been taught, how comparatively small a matter our relations with China appear to those entrusted at home with the conduct of Imperial interests. The great mass of the smaller officials and people are totally unacquainted with our resources and our position, and it is in their eyes that it is necessary to maintain what Europe calls "prestige."

That this is nothing new to our local readers, we readily admit; but those at home have for the last few years been slowly losing sight of the fact that with the loss of prestige will depart our commercial position. We cannot, if we would, restore the old days of the Thirteen Hong, when gigantic fortunes were made by avowedly abdicating national self-respect and that liberty of action which in other quarters of the world we so strenuously upheld. Matters have gone too far for this. Other nations have stepped in, other interests have sprung up; small houses, whose existence depends upon the comparative freedom of modern regulations, bar the way to a return to the old monopoly. We have no safety but in progress. There is no middle course open—such as Sir R. Alcock has of late attempted; inaction is going backward, and we must either gain all we desire or resign our position altogether. This latter accomplished, China will very soon find portions of her territory annexed, a result at which, weary of the ten years' vain protest against diplomatic inaction, we should hardly reprove. If other nations began, Great Britain could not for her own safety hold back, and living men may yet see the administration of a Chinese province in British hands. Despite her avowed unwillingness to annex in any sense there will soon come either the necessity of seeing other nations in possession of Chinese territory, while we are left behind vainly endeavouring to press under French, American, or Russian rule, the commerce for which we have sacrificed our honor and our name; or, on the other

hand, of our assuming that position which the universal law of progress renders inevitable, either on our part or that of other nations.

We find the following in the *North China Herald*, relating to the Portuguese title to Macao:

"Our readers are probably well aware that Macao is only occupied by the Portuguese, as the English, French and Americans hold Shanghai—and not on Hongkong is held, in full, free, and territorial right. Certain Portuguese adventures who had done good service in hunting down a noted pirate chief were allowed, in 1557, to settle on a plot of land at the extremity of the Hiang-shan peninsula. A ground rent of Tls. 500 a year has been paid since 1582 to the present day; and a Chinese official resided on the spot and Chinese Customs dues were collected till 1849. Governor Amaral then closed the Custom House; was murdered for doing so at the instigation of the Kwangtung Government; and the resident Mandarin was expelled in consequence of this outrage. A successful attempt was made in 1862 by Senhor Guimaraes, then Governor of Macao, to secure its recognition as a possession of Portugal; but his successor failed to effect an exchange of ratifications, and the settlement has remained on its basis."

Our contemporary is slightly in error in saying that a ground rent has been paid by the Portuguese down to the present day. The rent is several years in arrear. "At present (remarks our contemporary) Portugal is in the anomalous position of occupying, colonially, a district of China to which she has no other title than a traditional permission to reside and trade there, granted verbally, three hundred years ago, to some Portuguese adventurers."

LOCAL.

We learn that the Prince of Tozo, is the purchaser of the British steamer *Undine* belonging to Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co. of Hongkong, the price is somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$105,000, or a little over her original cost six years ago.—*Recorder*.

We much regret to have to record the death of Capt. Dunn of the *Chillingham*, which occurred on Wednesday night in consequence of the upsetting of a boat. The following are the particulars of the occurrence. A sampan containing Capt. Dunn and Capt. Way of the *Randolph* on leaving the former vessel capsized. Capt. Way being an excellent swimmer, was after being some time in the water rescued by the officers of the *Velocity*, but Capt. Dunn was unfortunately drowned. Much credit is due to the praiseworthy actions of the people on board the *Velocity* for their exertions in saving Capt. Way and the sampan man. The body has not yet been recovered.—*Ibid*.

The same journal is glad to hear it stated that H. B. M. S. *Godney* is to proceed to Chinkiang, and trusts this portends that some strong measures are about to be taken with reference to the Yangchow difficulty.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Shanghai paper says:—"In order to ascertain whether the Chinese were willing or not to emigrate to America, I, last winter, proposed to take the names of those who wished to go, and in two months time 200 good strong fellows came to my study and put down their names."

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr Goodlake heard this morning a very few cases, one of which bore the mark of an attack upon robbery of M. de Chanen's house. The French Consul's cook and boy were both charged with the robbery; but as it was shown clearly that it must have been the cook's mate, who disappeared on the same morning, the prisoners were discharged, and a warrant issued for the apprehension of the missing cook's mate.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

October 20th, 1868.

The Sessions were resumed this morning, before the Hon. H. J. Ball and the following Jurors:—Messrs Case, Hodgson, Reed, Verrill, Stewart, Chilli, and Bleeker.

The first case brought on for hearing was the charge of murder against Lee Aon, the convict who stands charged with having murdered John Stimpson, a turnkey in Gaol, on the 18th ultimo. Mr Douglas, Superintendent of the Gaol, was the first witness to be called. He deposed to the circumstances attending the nursing and death of the deceased turnkey. On the same morning, prisoner, being reported by deceased, witness had flogged him on the spot for saying that the turnkey had told a lie. The Gaol Regulations require an interval of twenty-four hours previous to such flogging taking place; but this was so diligent a case, and prisoner had been reported the day previous for smoking, that Mr D. consequently flogged him at once. Prisoner bore a bad character at Stone Cutter's Island and an indifferent one at Victoria Gaol; and he certainly never gave him any food by way of luxury. Prisoner cross-examined the Gaol Superintendent as to some length, and elicited the fact that prisoner had persisted in saying, on the day of the occurrence, that he struck deceased because the turnkey had told a lie and got him flogged. On being asked by prisoner if he was of opinion that he killed the turnkey, Mr Douglas, by permission of the Court, said he did not think he did; the prisoner, he believed, meant to beat the deceased very severely, but not to kill him; this, however, was merely an opinion gathered from hearsay in Gaol.

Dr Murray (Colonial Surgeon) was next called, and described deceased's wounds, the surgical operations performed upon the head, and the deductions he naturally made from an examination of the said wounds. Death was caused by fracture of the skull, and this fracture could not, in his opinion, have been caused by a fall unless deceased had fallen with great violence against a blunt stone. The pain of the wound on the thigh might have been so acute as to cause deceased to forget the more dangerous wound on the head; and so explain the fact that it was only on subsequent examination that the death-wound was discovered.

Under any circumstances, however, deceased would have died.

Miranda, the colored turnkey who saw the blows struck by prisoner upon deceased, described the manner in which they were inflicted. While in the working-yard of the Gaol (where prisoner was sitting without his dinner), he heard a sound as of some one being struck, and on turning saw prisoner with the hammer produced, as if drawing from deceased, and swinging to give a blow on the other side. He saw two blows given and ran to stop prisoner, but the blows were given before he reached him. Deceased fell and struck his temple against a dressed stone, and almost immediately got up and ran up the rampart. Witness caught prisoner round the body, and took the hammer from him; there was no struggle between prisoner and deceased. On attention having been called by the Court to an apparent discrepancy between the evidence here given and that given by the same witness in the Police Court, Mr Hayler (for the prosecution) called his Lordship's attention to the fact that the Portuguese interpreter at the Magistrate's was, he believed, very inefficient. The witness, on being asked, said distinctly that he did not understand the Police Court interpreter very well, at least not so well as he did Mr Rozario.

Mr Gray, Gaol Warden, identified the hammer.

A Chinaman, who was working as a convict in the stone-cutting yard, corroborated the statement of the colored turnkey in the main, but stated that he saw a blow dealt by prisoner on the back of deceased's head. Mr Gray adding together the export of tea to foreign countries at Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Amoy, and Hankow (direct), and caused us to arrive at piculs 1,245,109; and we are sorry that, after having taken a considerable amount of trouble, which any rational system of arranging the statistics would have saved us, we cannot find out that the latter amount, which would give fully Tls. 166,000,000 as the total export of tea from all the Chinese ports in 1867, is incorrect. We trust there is some satisfactory explanation, although the object of statistics is generally considered to be that they explain themselves, and especially so as the figures that seem to us inaccurate are in the table which is prepared with a view to forming a basis for future comparison. On the first blush it seems to us that piculs 1,245,109 or Tls. 149,655,000 is a small quantity for Great Britain, the United States, and the Colonies; and Tls. 166,000,000 seem to us a more approximate estimate of the total export from China.—*N. O. Daily News*.

TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

The tonnage dues for 1867, which we collect from the Returns of the various ports, amount to Tls. 203,653, being a slight decrease on those of the former year, when they reached Tls. 217,732.

Coming to the more important features of the trade of Shanghai, we find that we have reason to congratulate ourselves. The import of Grey Shagging for the year was 2,142,274 pieces against 1,982,689 in 1866; Camels have declined from 132,211 pieces in 1866 to 104,776; Spanish Stripes have increased from 50,984 pieces in 1866 to 58,088 pieces; Long Ella have declined from 147,227 pieces to 131,988 pieces; Lustrus and Orleans plain and figured have more than doubled, namely 476,710 pieces as against 231,800 in 1866; and Opium has slightly increased from 41,140 chests in 1866 to 42,703 in 1867. In Foreign coal there is an appreciable decrease, the import for 1866 being 119,126 tons, and for 1867, 105,286 tons; but, on the other hand, there is an increase of 77,000 tons in the import of native coal—namely from 12,200 tons in 1866 to 89,625 tons in 1867.

The export of Black Tea from Shanghai amounted in 1867 to Tls. 52,014,400 and of Green to Tls. 27,373,731; while, in the previous year, the corresponding figures were Tls. 41,900,800 and Tls. 24,052,266 respectively—being an increase in 1867 of Tls. 13,756,000. On referring to the Returns for 1866, we find that the export of Tea during that year from all China was piculs 1,183,042, while that set down on page xii of the first part for 1867 is piculs 1,147,492. As a statement for Great Britain, any adding together the export of tea to foreign countries at Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Amoy, and Hankow (direct), and caused us to arrive at piculs 1,245,109; and we are sorry that, after having taken a considerable amount of trouble, which any rational system of arranging the statistics would have saved us, we cannot find out that the latter amount, which would give fully Tls. 166,000,000 as the total export of tea from all the Chinese ports in 1867, is incorrect. We trust there is some satisfactory explanation, although the object of statistics is generally considered to be that they explain themselves, and especially so as the figures that seem to us inaccurate are in the table which is prepared with a view to forming a basis for future comparison. On the first blush it seems to us that piculs 1,245,109 or Tls. 149,655,000 is a small quantity for Great Britain, the United States, and the Colonies; and Tls. 166,000,000 seem to us a more approximate estimate of the total export from China.—*N. O. Daily News*.

INLAND TRANSIT DUES.

As an instance of the excessive tax laid on every movement of commerce, we find the inland transit dues for the year 1867, as quoted, some months ago, the difference in cost between a piece of shirtings laid down in Hankow, and the same piece laid down in Soochow—the one distant about 80 miles, the other about 600. Conveyance to the nearer city adds Tls. 0.36 to the original cost, while the same goods can be taken to Hankow for Tls. 0.05. In the former case subject to exactions at several Customs barriers, in the latter they pay only the cost of transit by river steamer. Another striking instance of the effect of these exactions, is afforded by the trade between Shanghai and Hangchow. Nearly all the commodities which reach the latter city from hence, are conveyed by the S. S. N. Company's steamers to Ningpo, and thence by boats to Hangchow. Yet there is good and unobscured communication between Shanghai and Hangchow, while there are no less than five over-hauls, or mud duns over which boats have to be pulled by bullocks, on the route from Ningpo. Hangchow, too, is nearly equidistant from either port; so that the voyage to Ningpo is a superfluous, incurred in order that the goods may afterwards be sent to their destination over a equally long and more difficult route than exists between Shanghai and the famous capital of Che-king. It is obvious that some peculiar obstacle must exist on the latter route which diverts commerce from its natural channel; and that obstacle is simply the taxation to which goods are subjected on their passage. The bad effect of the inland dues could not be more forcibly shown than by these two cases. In the former, one-seventh is added to the cost of a piece of shirtings, during a transit of only 80 miles, and its price at that distance from the port of landing rendered nearly prohibitory. In the latter, commerce is stopped from its natural channel, and obliged to travel a double distance, involving more than double risk, to escape these exactions. We may judge of their onerous nature by the risk and expense which goods incur in the effort to avoid them. The result is that the provincial authorities of Kiangsu lose all in the endeavour to get too much. They drive trade from their own waters on to those of the neighbouring province, and the revenue which they would collect if their charges were more moderate, is diverted into the pockets of the Che-king authorities. And what is true of imports is true of produce. For example, Chinkiang complains that the Fylooh teas pass to Ningpo instead of to Chinkiang, to escape these barrier exactions. It does seem rather strange that the same means—transit passes—which are used to free goods over the Che-king canals, are not resorted to to pass them over their natural route from Soochow to Hangchow by way of Kia-shing. A correspondent lately suggested the establishment of a Foreign Customs House at Hangchow, as a means for securing this end. But it seems very doubtful whether steamers could approach the port. And unless goods are to be carried thither direct, by sea, the advantage of such an establishment is not apparent. Its protection over goods passing along the canal, would be no more efficient than that of the Customs House at Shanghai. Transit passes granted at one end, would be as potent as if granted at the other. The same writer pointed out that the result of suppressing these exactions on the way between Shanghai and Hangchow, would be to divert two thirds of the Ningpo trade. We should be sorry for Ningpo; but there is no reason why goods should be forced to pass through it, in pursuance of a devious route, when they might be sent much more directly to their destination. It is of course an object that imported goods should reach their mart in the interior as cheaply as possible. The shipping charges from hence to Ningpo may not be very heavy, but they constitute an item in the cost of a piece of shirtings at Hangchow; and it is a fact that the boat and coolie expenses from Ningpo to that city are more than from Shanghai. It is obvious therefore that imports sent by the present route cost more, in Hangchow, than they need do if sent through their natural channel.—*N. O. Daily News*.

RESIDENCE IN THE INTERIOR.

We read in one of those old volumes which relate the early efforts of Missionaries in China, that a certain Father Valignan "looking, one day, out of a window of the College of Macao toward the continent, the good old man cried out with a loud voice and the most intimate affection of his heart, speaking to China; 'Ah! Rock, Rock, heart with thou open, Rock?' The touching apostrophe of the old paragon of Christianity might even in these days rise to the lips of the pioneers of commerce. We have a material guarantee in the possession of Hongkong, we have treaty ports where, thanks to men-of-war, life and property have hitherto been safe; we have a vast commercial organization, we have the flags of every European power flying in the Chins seas, and a superb service of American built steamers passing to and fro on the Yangtze. We have Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Peking, so long impervious to diplomacy, to arms, and to mercantile enterprise. But yet the question recurs, is China opened? And the answer is, certainly not, in the true and complete sense that is to be desired. In fact it is not opened to merchants as it is opened to missionaries. The wish of the venerable Father Valignan has been accomplished to the letter. The Jesuit Fathers are allowed to traverse China; and they are everywhere respected and honoured. The merchant is obstructed and opposed whenever he attempts to push beyond the barriers that the letter of the treaties defines. The impediment, explanation of this state of affairs is the fact that the import of foreign goods has been obtained to feed the propagation of the Catholic faith, and has never been satisfactorily won for the foreign merchant; but yet the comparison of the conditions of the two classes suggests other reflections. Have the merchants exhibited one tithe of the perseverance that has been displayed by the missionaries? We cannot think they have done so. To take a practical instance. Every one is now urging the necessity of penetrating into the interior of the country; it is seen by all to be highly desirable; but an incident has occurred at Yangchow which exhibits the hostility of the people or their rulers. We make an abortive warlike demonstration and withdraw. This is the feeblest conceivable course. Let half a dozen shooting parties go to Yangchow. Let them, if it needs be, spend a few dollars in renting a house, and let the matter be tried and tested as practical men should try and test a point with which their highest commercial interests are intimately connected. Let travellers go and inspect the scene of the outrage; let a dozen well-equipped shooting parties go into the streets of the hostile city—having previously registered themselves at the British Consulate—and let the issue be tried. As it is, the Chinese are in full possession of the situation; but if they see an increased number of Englishmen coming on the scene they may have their eyes opened, and discover the real position of affairs. If after the first Jesuit missionaries had been stoned, they had taken ship to Portugal, it is obvious that the progress of the cross would have been neither rapid nor wide. In like manner, if at the very first blush English residents at the ports allow themselves to be frightened from any attempts to penetrate the country, we shall never obtain the objects which are so near to our hearts and pockets. The shooting season is beginning; let British residents in Shanghai combine business with pleasure, and while making good bags, make a practical show of it. As a rule, experience has shown that it is hopeless to expect help from the authorities at the capital, it remains to be seen what will be the result of a reference to Peking in the present instance. The Tsin-tsi-yamen has, we are told, written very satisfactorily on the subject, urging Tseng-kwo-fan to satisfy the British Consul in every respect; but this despatch was sent off before news had been received that Tseng-kwo-fan had refused to obey Mr Medhurst in any respect. We shall be curious to know what effect the despatch will have on his Excellency; but strongly doubt its inducing him to retract his steps, without further pressure. It remains to be seen whether Sir Rutherford will know how to apply this pressure, when he receives news of the Viceroy's insolence. In any case our plan would do good. Let the Chinese people once see that there are in earnest, and they will gradually lose faith in the statements of their rulers. They will be vain for mandarins to say that the Barbarians are driven away and baffled, if they see the aforesaid Barbarians with guns in their hands, traversing the fields, and exploring the cities of the northern provinces. There can be no doubt that the courage which was perfectly equal to devise an assault on defended Missions, will be paralyzed by the prospect of a fray with a band of Shanghai sportsmen.—*Ibid*.

MR DISRAELI AND "BLACKWOOD."

Either knowledge of his subject is egregiously wanting to the writer who has begun the biography of the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli in the last number of *Blackwood*, or he has found it convenient to make a muddle of the Prime Minister's earlier history. The biographer gives a rose-coloured description of our Prime Minister's life between his return from his travels in the East and his entrance into the House of Commons, prominent in which is his leadership of the Young England band of dilettanti working men's friends, Lord John Manners, Mr George Synthe, and others. Mr Disraeli returned from the East in 1831, entered the House of Commons in 1837, when Lord John Manners, Mr Synthe, and other Young Englanders were still at college. It was not till 1843 or 1844, when Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister, and Mr Disraeli not in his Government, that he associated himself with the group of youngsters in the House of Commons who were then derisively called "Young England." According to this biography, one of Mr Disraeli's chief difficulties with Sir Robert Peel when he first entered Parliament was the repugnance of that statesman's adherents to "the dinner of Radpole and Taper." But Tadpole and Taper made their first appearance in "Coningsby," which appeared in 1844, seven years after Mr Disraeli's entrance into Parliament, and after he had openly assumed an offensive attitude towards Sir Robert. Minor blunders are thickly sown, as, for instance, that Mr Bernal Osborne attacked Mr Disraeli in 1841, on the plea "that he had succeeded Mr Disraeli in the representation of Maidstone." Mr Bernal Osborne had been elected for High Wycombe, where Disraeli had been a candidate some eight or nine years before, with letters of recommendation from O'Connell and Horne. The well-known incident of Disraeli's first failure in the House of Commons and his prophetic threat is treated very imperfectly in *Blackwood*. The writer says:—

"It was about this time, we believe, or a little later, that Mr Disraeli, indignant at the neglect with which he was treated, gave utterance to the expression which has, long ago passed into the roll of prophecies fulfilled:—'You will not hear me? I tell you the day is coming when you shall hear me.'"

The whole story, however, should be told. It was on the occasion of Mr Disraeli's maiden speech, December 7, 1837, on a debate on a motion of Mr Smith O'Brien about an Irish election petition. The strange dress, figure and manner of the new member, and the studied extravagance of his diction, convulsed the House with laughter, which at last drowned his voice. The conclusion of the speech is thus reported in "Hansard":—

DR. HOOKER ON THE EVIDENCES.

(Spectator.)

We can scarcely wonder at that feeling of irritable dislike for dogmatic theology which so many physicists entertain, and which Dr Hooker expressed so clearly in his brilliant address at Norwich to the British Association. It is but a day, as it were, since the divines were persecuting the men of science, and even now many pseudo-theologians confuse religion with belief in the verbal inspiration of the Hebrew Scriptures, till they are ready to pronounce all physical investigation an impious attempt to unsettle that which God has decided. It would make any human being impatient to be told that such plus two were not four, for theirs was a text which proved them to be five; and to men who think they have proof equally irrefragable that the world has existed for millions of years, an assertion that it was created 6,000 years ago, and that the proof is a divinely revealed pedigree, has all the irritating effect of persecution, and of persecution inflicted by the foolish on the wise. The old syllogism, once so loved of divines, that if the story of the Fall is literally true, science has no foothold for inquiries about prehistoric man, and if it is not true Christianity has no basis, provokes even those who do not care whether Christianity has a basis or not, while on those who do care at once for Christianity and for science it has the effect of an insult or a blow. There is a great deal too much of this tone in the pulpit, a tone produced at once by ignorance and by fear, and we do not wonder at the bitterness of the recoil, a bitterness so great that even a man like Dr Hooker exults in astronomy not so much because it has revealed to man "the glory of God in the heavens," as because it "snatched the torch from the hands of the

dogmatic teachers,"—by proving, we presume, that the sun does not go round the world. As a matter of fact, we doubt if that astronomical discovery did half as much to break the bonds of dogma as the discovery in morals called the right of private judgment; but we may let that pass. But it is surely not scientific to use this blunder of the clerical order, the distaste for science, which they are so rapidly repenting, to prejudice the minds of the students of physics against both theology and metaphysics, to style natural theology "that most dangerous of all two-edged weapons," to assert that those who employ the metaphysical method "are usually strongly imbued with prejudice and even delusion, and are beyond the pale of scientific criticism." That is precisely what orthodox theologians say of the moderns, and though they say it usually with little reason, Dr Hooker will not deny, we presume, the existence of scientific bigots. Dr Hooker admits fully, as we understand him, both the importance and the absorbing interest of theology, the "passionate yearning of the soul to know its whence and whither," and he would be the first to agree that every truth must be tested by its relation to every other. Why, then, this tone of contempt for one method of inquiry? why warn off the theologians from attempting to correlate the truths they accept with the other truths science is laying bare, or the scientific men from using their weapons to support or destroy assertions which, if true, are yet more important than their own? Surely, it is possible for a man to believe, and yet pursue scientific investigation in a spirit of utter fearlessness. Theologians, Dr Hooker suggests, are always shifting their ground to meet every new fact revealed by science; but is not that just what strictly scientific method of trying any provisional theory of nature. He praises Sir O. Lyell for abandoning his ideas of special creations in favour of the theory of natural selection; and why, if he is right, is the theologian wrong who, unable, let us say, to argue any longer that miracles are arbitrary interferences, suggests that they may be the result of laws yet untraced higher than those already accepted—that law is not violated because a particular comet recurs only once in ten thousand years?

MR DISRAELI AND "BLACKWOOD."

Either knowledge of his subject is egregiously wanting to the writer who has begun the biography of the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli in the last number of *Blackwood*, or he has found it convenient to make a muddle of the Prime Minister's earlier history. The biographer gives a rose-coloured description of our Prime Minister's life between his return from his travels in the East and his entrance into the House of Commons, prominent in which is his leadership of the Young England band of dilettanti working men's friends, Lord John Manners, Mr George Synthe, and others. Mr Disraeli returned from the East in 1831, entered the House of Commons in 1837, when Lord John Manners, Mr Synthe, and other Young Englanders were still at college. It was not till 1843 or 1844, when Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister, and Mr Disraeli not in his Government, that he associated himself with the group of youngsters in the House of Commons who were then derisively called "Young England." According to this biography, one of Mr Disraeli's chief difficulties with Sir Robert Peel when he first entered Parliament was the repugnance of that statesman's adherents to "the dinner of Radpole and Taper." But Tadpole and Taper made their first appearance in "Coningsby," which appeared in 1844, seven years after Mr Disraeli's entrance into Parliament, and after he had openly assumed an offensive attitude towards Sir Robert. Minor blunders are thickly sown, as, for instance, that Mr Bernal Osborne attacked Mr Disraeli in 1841, on the plea "that he had succeeded Mr Disraeli in the representation of Maidstone." Mr Bernal Osborne had been elected for High Wycombe, where Disraeli had been a candidate some eight or nine years before, with letters of recommendation from O'Connell and Horne. The well-known incident of Disraeli's first failure in the House of Commons and his prophetic threat is treated very imperfectly in *Blackwood*. The writer says:—

"It was about this time, we believe, or a little later, that Mr Disraeli, indignant at the neglect with which he was treated, gave utterance to the expression which has, long ago passed into the roll of prophecies fulfilled:—'You will not hear me? I tell you the day is coming when you shall hear me.'"

The whole story, however, should be told. It was on the occasion of Mr Disraeli's maiden speech, December 7, 1837, on a debate on a motion of Mr Smith O'Brien about an Irish election petition. The strange dress, figure and manner of the new member, and the studied extravagance of his diction, convulsed the House with laughter, which at last drowned his voice. The conclusion of the speech is thus reported in "Hansard":—

DR. HOOKER ON THE EVIDENCES.

(Spectator.)

We can scarcely wonder at that feeling of irritable dislike for dogmatic theology which so many physicists entertain, and which Dr Hooker expressed so clearly in his brilliant address at Norwich to the British Association. It is but a day, as it were, since the divines were persecuting the men of science, and even now many pseudo-theologians confuse religion with belief in the verbal inspiration of the Hebrew Scriptures, till they are ready to pronounce all physical investigation an impious attempt to unsettle that which God has decided. It would make any human being impatient to be told that such plus two were not four, for theirs was a text which proved them to be five; and to men who think they have proof equally irrefragable that the world has existed for millions of years, an assertion that it was created 6,000 years ago, and that the proof is a divinely revealed pedigree, has all the irritating effect of persecution, and of persecution inflicted by the foolish on the wise. The old syllogism, once so loved of divines, that if the story of the Fall is literally true, science has no foothold for inquiries about prehistoric man, and if it is not true Christianity has no basis, provokes even those who do not care whether Christianity has a basis or not, while on those who do care at once for Christianity and for science it has the effect of an insult or a blow. There is a great deal too much of this tone in the pulpit, a tone produced at once by ignorance and by fear, and we do not wonder at the bitterness of the recoil, a bitterness so great that even a man like Dr Hooker exults in astronomy not so much because it has revealed to man "the glory of God in the heavens," as because it "snatched the torch from the hands of the

For Sale

NOTICE.
Selling off at great reduction of
Prices.
THE Undersigned, being desirous of
closing Consignments, offer to the
Public—
3000 cases of **CLARETS** and French
WHITE WINES, comprising ordinary

good, fine and finest flavored Clarets, White Wines, Chablis, &c.; which they will sell at extremely low prices.

Breakfast Clarets.

Margaux MEDOC,	\$ 2.75 per doz.
St. JULIEN,	\$ 4.00 "
St. EMILION,	\$ 4.50 "

Chateaux MARGAUX,	\$ 5.00	"
<i>Dinner and After-dinner Claret.</i>		
Haute St. EMILION,	\$ 7.00	per doz.
PONTET CANET,	\$ 7.50	"
VRAY CANON,	\$ 8.00	"
CHATAUX LAROU	\$10.00	"
CRUISE FILS		

Haute BRION,	\$10.00	
CHATAUX LAFITTE,	\$12.00	"
BRAUNE MOATON,	\$12.00	"
<i>White Wine.</i>		
Haute SAUTERNE,	\$3.50	"
Haute BARSAC,	\$4.00	"
CHATAUX D'YQUEM,	\$5.00	"
CHATAUX D'YQUEM,		"

DE MARQUIS	DE	\$10.00	"
SURSALUCE,			
Dry CHABLIS in			
Champagne bottles,		\$5.50	"
<i>Burgundy Wines.</i>			
CHAMBERTIN,		\$13.00	per doz.
CLOS DE VONGEOT,		13.00	"
COGNAC			

VOLNAY,	12.50	"
POMMARD,	10.00	"
NUITS,	9.00	"
BAUNE,	8.50	"
HERMITAGE ROUGE,	8.50	"

All these Wines are guaranteed of sound quality.

Purchasers of 20 cases and upwards will
receive an extra discount.
LANMERT ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned offer for Sale at very

1 moderate prices a choice Assortment
of fine flavored Rheinisch WINES, as:
Genuine JOHANNESBERGER
CABINET.
STEINBERGER CABINET.
MARCOBRUNNER CABINET.
SCHARLACHBERGER

LIEBFRAUEN MILCH.
NIERENSTEINER, in quarts and pints.
JOSEPHSHOFER.
RUDESHEIMER BERG.
SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints.
Also,
Brandy, Port & *Extra* CHAMPAGNE.

Rochat Pere & Fils CHAMPAGNE, in
quarts and pints.
Gaspar Testulat's CHAMPAGNE, in qts.
and pints.
Perrier Jouet's CHAMPAGNE.
Jules Munin "
Adolph Collins Bouzy MOUSSEUX.

Eugene CLIQUOT.
Duc de Montebello CORDON, in quart.
and pints.
Sparkling HOCK.
After Dinner CLARET, in pints.
LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1868.

FOR SALE.

Ex "ESTAFETTE" and other Arrivals.

Genuine AVH GIN in red cases, 15
squares.

Genuine AVH GIN, in white bottles.

Palm-trees Brand GIN, in 15 squares.
Dutch CURACOA, in stone bottles.
At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "MOBILE" and other late Arrivals

100 BARRELS Hamburg Prime Meat BEEF.
100 barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
 A well assorted Invoice of Hoth's Prime quality Russian ROPE, BOLTROPE, Seizing STUFF, HOUSELINE, MARLINE, LOGLINES, Signal HAYYARDS SPUN.

YARN, &c. At
LAMMEET, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Es. "BELTED WILL," "CHUSAN,"

&c., &c.
BASS'S ALE in hogsheads and kilderkins.
 Barclay's STOUT in hogsheads.
 Bass's ALE in bottle, quarts and pints.
 Guinness's STOUT in bottle, quarts and
 pints.
 Hennessy's Pale Old BRANDY.

Old Tom GIN.
Dinner **SHERRIES** from \$6 upwards.
Fine Old PORT.
Ginger WINE, Ginger BRANDY and
Orange BITTERS.
**HAMS, CHEESE and OILMAN'S
STORES.**

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,
EX "DUNMAIL," Etc.

LIME JUICE, in 5 Gallon Jars.
Guinness's **STOUT** in pints and
quarts.
Draught **BEER** in hogsheads and
kilderkins.

White Trowsers DUCK.
BOWRA & Co.
Hongkong, June 11, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Chusan" and "Peter Denny."
DRAUGHT BEER in Hopsheeds and

DAUGHT STOUT in half Hogsheads.
Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co
Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

FOR SALE.
T. **A** SMALL Lot of Superior Old PORT
WINE, The Cy. Sandeman, Oporto.
Fine Dry MADEIRA.
Fine CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.
Various Superior Hungarian WINES.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1867.

FOR SALE.

MMUNTZ' Yellow METAL, 20,28 oz. and
NAILS.

Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

Printed & Published by CHARLES ABRAHAM
SAINT, Proprietor, at No. 2, Wyndham
Street, Victoria, Hongkong

Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Postmaster General has received the following Letters from the United States of America transmitted via the United Kingdom will be as follows, viz:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON.
Under 4 ounces, 12 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 " "
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 " "
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 " "
For every additional 4 oz., 12 " "

Via MARSEILLES.
Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 " "
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 48 " "
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 " "
For every additional 4 oz., 16 " "
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 18, 1868.

1.—On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding £2, 12 Cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5, 24 " "
Above £5 and not exceeding £10, 48 " "
For every additional £5, 24 " "

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.
3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.
4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Counties in which they are situated, are lying up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers," will suffice; but the mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Rivington," or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as "Carson Co.," is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Bank in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.
8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be enclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.
10.—In the event of a Money Order mislaid or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment on Money Orders, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.
12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.
14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn, for instance, if drawn in January, and not paid before the end of the following January, all claim to the Money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.
16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.
18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.
19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by fraudulent men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
The Company respectfully call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels, to their Establishment at Hongkong and Whampoa, for the DOCKING and REPAIRING of Vessels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the harbour, a Granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit Ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it there are Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers and Machinery workers, and everything necessary for the repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.

The Company have also opened a Shipyard by the side of the Hongkong Dock, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.

At Whampoa the Company have four Docks, in which they will take Ships at reduced rates.
The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.
For particulars, apply to
JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.
Or to
A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works.
Company's Office, Hong Kong Hotel Building,
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

Insurance.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Canton for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
ARNOLD KARBBERG & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868. 27 Jan-69

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding nine months, 4/5 " "
Above nine months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.
The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports of Tientsin and Kiangsu, are prepared to Grant Policies of MARINE INSURANCE at current rates.
DODD & Co.
Tientsin, 10th August, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short-Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding nine months, 4/5 " "
Above nine months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
[NOTICE] further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
[NOTICE] further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding nine months, 4/5 " "
Above nine months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

Insurance.
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,238,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £407,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 21, 1864.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding nine months, 4/5 " "
Above nine months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for Short Period Insurances:—
One month, 1/4 per cent.
Three months, 1/2 " "
Six months, 3/4 " "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
One month, 1/4 per cent.
Three months, 1/2 " "
Six months, 3/4 " "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1st January, 1863.)
CAPITAL, Tls. 1,500,000, IN 1,500 SHARES, each of 1,000 taels.
Paid up Capital, Tels. 800,000, or Tels. 200 per Share.

Provisional Committee.
W. J. BRYAN, Esq., Chairman.
(Messrs. TUNER & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
A. MICHELS, Esq.
(Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
E. H. LAVER, Esq.
(Messrs. GILMAN & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1868-69.

A General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, May 15, 1868.

Form of Application for Shares.
No.
To the Provisional Committee of the North China Insurance Company.

GENTLEMEN,
I hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
.....

Resolutions referred to above.
Res. I.—That a Company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st January, 1869 to 31st Decr., 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organize the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 Shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital, Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per Share, and that the Committee be authorized to issue a prospectus inviting applications for Shares and to proceed with the allotment, £100

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding nine months, 4/5 " "
Above nine months, and not exceeding twelve months, full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

Insurance.
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,238,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £407,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 21, 1864.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding nine months, 4/5 " "
Above nine months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for Short Period Insurances:—
One month, 1/4 per cent.
Three months, 1/2 " "
Six months, 3/4 " "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—
One month, 1/4 per cent.
Three months, 1/2 " "
Six months, 3/4 " "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1st January, 1863.)
CAPITAL, Tls. 1,500,000, IN 1,500 SHARES, each of 1,000 taels.
Paid up Capital, Tels. 800,000, or Tels. 200 per Share.

Provisional Committee.
W. J. BRYAN, Esq., Chairman.
(Messrs. TUNER & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
A. MICHELS, Esq.
(Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
E. H. LAVER, Esq.
(Messrs. GILMAN & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1868-69.

A General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, May 15, 1868.

Form of Application for Shares.
No.
To the Provisional Committee of the North China Insurance Company.

GENTLEMEN,
I hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
.....

Resolutions referred to above.
Res. I.—That a Company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st January, 1869 to 31st Decr., 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organize the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 Shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital, Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per Share, and that the Committee be authorized to issue a prospectus inviting applications for Shares and to proceed with the allotment, £100

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding nine months, 4/5 " "
Above nine months, and not exceeding twelve months, full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

Insurance.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the Annual Rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding nine months, 4/5 " "
Above nine months, and not exceeding twelve months, full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Alliance Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/4 of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months, 1/2 " "
Above three months, and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
Above six months, and not exceeding nine months, 4/5 " "
Above nine months, and not exceeding twelve months, full annual rate.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents The Queen Insurance Company.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Canton for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
£2 per Cent. per Annum Bonus declared during the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.

By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.

Fees to Medical Referees paid by the Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.

Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2. 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent residence in Europe.

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionably.
For Forms, for effecting Life

Miscellaneous.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, Hongkong.

638 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX. FIFTH EDITION, 1863.

Price, \$5.

Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.

Four Treaties with China.

1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.

2.—Treaty with the United States, Chinese Text of the same.

3.—Treaty with France, Chinese Text of the same.

4.—Treaty with Russia, Chinese Text of the same.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia, Chinese Text of the same.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Articles of Trade with China.

1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.

2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.

3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, Chinese Text of the same.

4.—Description of Articles of Import.

5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.

Foreign Commerce with China.

1.—Port of Canton.

2.—Port of Changhai or Swatow.

3.—Port of Ningpo.

4.—Port of Shanghai.

5.—Port of Amoy.

6.—Port of Foochow.

7.—Port of Tientsin.

8.—Port of Peking.

9.—Port of Hankow.

10.—Port of Tientsin.

11.—Port of Tientsin.

12.—Port of Tientsin.

13.—Port of Tientsin.

14.—Port of Tientsin.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Foreign Commerce with Japan.

1.—Interchange with Japan.

2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce, Nagasaki.

4.—Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.

5.—American Consulate with Yokohama.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.

Money, Weights, &c., in China.

1.—Chinese Currency.

2.—Chinese Numerals.

3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.

4.—Measures of Capacity.

5.—Measures of Length.

6.—Chinese Land Measures.

7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.

Western Money, Weights, &c.

1.—Annamese Money, &c.

2.—Port of Saigon.

3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c.

4.—Siam Money, Weights, &c.

5.—Netherlands India.

6.—Philippine Islands.

7.—Sailing Directions for Panay I.

8.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.

9.—Burmes Money, Weights, &c.

10.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

11.—Ceylon.

12.—English and French Weights, &c.

13.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.

Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

1.—Comparison of Prices.

2.—Relating to Exchanges.

3.—Relating to Time.

4.—Comparison of Weights.

5.—Measurement of Cargo.

6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII, for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from the constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. These for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the "China Pilot." With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to

CHARLES A. SAINT,

(Late A. Shortt & Co.)

China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

CHARLES A. SAINT has on sale

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LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE, LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION, BYE-LAWS, INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTER KEYS, AND TARGET REGISTERS.

PRICE, 50 cents each

suitable for the waistcoat pocket.

Chinese Advertisements.

白告梳燕

啟者香港中華煤氣公司示為
招人投票於英十一月一號起
承買本局六個月內所出之巴
蘇油每月所出之巴蘇油約二
千五百加倫其票准收至英十
月十八號止如欲知其章程者
祈請至本局便知英十月
七號西醫盤煤氣公司理事人
亞馬頓謹啟

票役人招

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七號西醫盤煤氣公司理事人
亞馬頓謹啟

啟者本館承印各行門票告
白等項利便商民如有願者
以備唐人閱者如有願者
每五十個字銀半員每多
六十一字一仙士此第一月
等之如欲再印價銀減半
日後唐字刷印者多將紙幅
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日後唐字刷印者多將紙幅
增廣又啟

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—				
SHANGHAI	China	N.G. str.	Siemssen & Co	
Do	Erk King	Br. str.	A. Heard & Co	
Do	Gesina	Du. str.	Wm. Pustau & Co	
YOKOHAMA	Oscar Vidal	N.G. bk.	Siemssen & Co	
NAGASAKI	N. G. bk.	Landstein & Co		
OTHER PORTS—				
LONDON	Bella	Br. bk.	Smith, Archer & Co	
Do	Chetah	Br. sh.	John Burd & Co	
Do	Cores	Br. sh.	Edw. Livingston & Co	
Do	John Lidgett	Br. sh.	Gilman & Co	
Do	Shunlee	Br. bk.	John Burd & Co	
EUROPE	Ophir	Br. bk.	Arnold Karberg & Co	
Do	Kanders	Dan. bk.	Bourjau Hubener & Co	
NEW YORK	Game Cook	Am. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
Do	Merida	N.G. bk.	A. Heard & Co	
Do	P. of Wales	Br. bk.	A. Heard & Co	
Do	Savior Faire	Br. sh.	R. S. Walker & Co	
UNITED KINGDOM	Maud Helen	Am. bk.	A. Heard & Co	
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Douglas	N.G. sh.	A. Heard & Co	
MELBOURNE	Schiller	N.G. sh.	A. Heard & Co	
SAN FRANCISCO	Douglas	Br. sh.	Bosman & Co	
SINGAPORE	Ascendant	Br. bk.	R. S. Walker & Co	
BOMBAY	Asia	Br. bk.	B. Habiboy & Co	
SUEZ, &c.	Donnai	Fr. str.	Messageries Imperiales	
SAIGON	Ag. bk.	Melchers & Co		
BANGKOK	Indian Warrior	St. bk.	Chinese	
SURINAM	Omha	Br. sh.	John Burd & Co	
Do	Veritas	Br. sh.	R. S. Walker & Co	
BANGKOK & EUROPE.	Artos	Br. sh.	Bosman & Co	
MANILA & SAN FRANCISCO	Chiefstain	Am. sh.	Bosman & Co	
PCHOW & MELBOURNE.	Chiefstain	Br. bk.	Carlowitz & Co	

* At Whampoa.

* At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.
Adventure	British	steamer	—	M. Griffith
Algerine	British	gun-boat	299	C. E. Domville, Lieut.
Argus	British	steamer	981	Hallows
Basilik	British	steamer	—	W. N. W. Hewett, V.E.
Bouncer	British	gun-boat	230	Rodney M. Lloyd, Lt. O.
Drake	British	gun-boat	—	O. Crowdy, Lieut.
Dwarf	British	steamer	463	C. F. Walker, Comr.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	Attached to Melville
Grasshopper	British	gun-boat	—	Fillpot
Mecanee	British	ship	2219	H. Miller
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	R. Bernard, D.M.I.G. &c.
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	Commodore Oliver Jones
Salamis	British	Paddle-steamer	850	Pusey, Commander
Unadilla	U. States	gun-boat	180	Haffield, Lt. Commander

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.
An-lau	Chinese	gun-vessel	221	Godall
Chen-to	Chinese	gun-vessel	221	Edwards
Ching-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	—	Bossard
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun-boat	—	Maroy
Fai-long	Chinese	gun-boat	—	Francis
Spy	Chinese	Customs' Lorch	—	Masters
Sui-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	180	Stewart
Tien-po	Chinese	gun-boat	—	de Longueville

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Fane, (110 h. power)	Do.	380	Cary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tog
Kin Shan	Do.	466	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tog
Kiu Kiang	Do.	617	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tog
Lintin	Do.	69	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tog
Little Orphan	Do.	46	—	H. & W. Dock Company's Tog
Poyang	Do.	379	Theband	Union Dock Company's Tog
Prince Albert	Do.	180	Godell	H. & W. Dock Company's Tog
Spark	Do.	140	Wilson	H. & W. Dock Company's Tog
Spec	Do.	280	Carroll	H. & W. Dock Company's Tog
White Cloud	Do.	280	Carroll	H. & W. Dock Company's Tog

* Repairing at Hongkong.

Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C. from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W. Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C. on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E. Eastward of the Hospital.—K. on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS.				1868.			
Donnai	W.C. Gordon	Feb. str.	2300	Sept. 28	Messageries Imperiales	Saigon, Suez, &c.	25th, 2 p.m.
Ellera	W. Murray	Brit. str.	1679	Sept. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Indora	W. Green	Brit. str.	1021	Sept. 20	F. K. Banajee		
John Bright	W. Cuming	Brit. str.	677	Aug. 30	David Sassoon Sons & Co		
Kan Ka Kee	W. Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	Oct. 30	Aug. Heard & Co		
Lightning	K. Rodger	Brit. str.	316	Aug. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Calcutta, &c.	Repairing
Norma	W. Jones	Brit. str.	369	Oct. 18	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	
Patino	W. MaTayme	Span. str.	1200	Oct. 18	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Ottawa	W. Eyre	Brit. str.	1274	Oct. 11	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Shatesbury	W. A. Keir	Russ. str.	824	Oct. 18	Landstein & Co		
Surrenda	W. Jayue	Amer. str.	1802	Oct. 19	A. Heard & Co	Shanghai	
West Indian	W. Miller	Brit. str.	1804	Oct. 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Yung-hai-an	W. Morrison	Amer. str.	447	Oct. 19	Russell & Co		

SAILING VESSELS.

Advances	W Tams	Siam. bk.	336	October 15	Chinese			
Akbar	W Crocker	Amer. sh.	908	October 5	Bosman & Co	Manila	and	San Francisco
Alert	W Abbott	Brit. sh.	186	October 3	John Burd & Co			
Annetta	W O'Leary	Brit. bk.	388	October 18	Carlowitz & Co			
Arica	W Irwin	Brit. bk.	397	Sept. 28	R. S. Walker & Co	Bangkok	and	Europe
Ascendant	W Gerdes	Brit. sh.	517	Sept. 28	R. S. Walker & Co	Singapore		
Asia	W Morrison	Brit. bk.	549	Sept. 20	Habiboy & Co	Bombay		Immediate
August	W Hooker	Siam. bk.	470	Sept. 14	Chinese			
Australia	E M Arthur	Brit. bk.	167	October 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co			
Caroline	W Paulsen	N. Ger. sh.	266	October 16	Bourjau, Hubener & Co			
Catharina Jurgensen	W Petersen	N. Ger. bk.	234	October 3	Landstein & Co	Nagasaki		Melbourne
Chetina	W Blacklock	Brit. bk.	336	October 9	Carlowitz & Co	Foochow		
Chom Vo Lang	K Bloom	Chi. sh.	175	August 20	Chinese			
Conqueror	W Minchaw	Siam. sh.	570	July 2	Chinese			
Croix	W Robert	Feb. sh.	750	Sept. 24	Captain			
Deucalion	E Turner	Brit. bk.	398	October 5	Bourjau, Hubener & Co			
Douglas	W Morrison	Brit. sh.	540	Sept. 9	Bosman & Co	San Francisco		Early direct
Douglas	W Hocking	Brit. bk.	330	October 11	A. Heard & Co	Melbourne		
Edgar Ross	E Bender	N. Ger. bk.	275	October 16	Siemssen & Co			
Esperanza	K Onate	Span. sh.	1076	June 16	Chinese			
Exonian	W Whitburn	Brit. bk.	360	October 17	Order			
Faithful	W Haneoph	Brit. bk.	270	October 18	Siemssen & Co			
Frederick	W Armstrong	Brit. sh.	303	October 8	Morgan Lambert & Co			
Gesina	W Ordeman	Dut. sh.	544	October 14	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai		
Goliath	W Silva	Siam. bk.	542	August 19	Chinese			
Gravina	W Barcelos	Span. bk.	246	October 15	Remedios & Co			
Gunsong	W Berkeley	Siam. bk.	296	Sept. 22	Chinese			
Hackmatao	W Leafus	Brit. sh.	125	October 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co			
Indian	W Struckman	Brit. bk.	389	October 19	Chinese			
Indian Warrior	W Young	Siam. bk.	564	August 19	Chinese	Bangkok		
Ile de France	E Sinclair	Brit. bk.	338	October 7	Carlowitz & Co			
Jane	W Richardson	Brit. bk.	397	October 9	Thomas Howard			
John Lidgett	W Palsen	Brit. sh.	770	Sept. 4	Gilman & Co	London		
Joshua Bates	W Devlin	Brit. sh.	561	October 6	Rozario & Co			
Leen Fa	K Collinson	Brit. bk.	286	October 10	Order			
Louisa	K Leanshown	Brit. sh.	903	October 18	Bosno Company			
Lugie	K Dedede	Feb. bk.	600	October 2	Landstein & Co			
Luzia Canavaro	E Demoro	Salv. sh.	1100	October 7	Wm. Pustau & Co			
Madagascar	W Protti	Aust. bk.	522	Sept. 23	Malchers & Co	Saigon		
Magi	W Cowan	Brit. bk.	220	October 16	E. Schellhaas & Co			
Mary Mildred	W Flory	Brit. sh.	405	October 8	Dougliss Lapraik & Co			
Maud Helen	W Thomas	Amer. sh.	659	Sept. 4	A. Heard & Co	Melbourne	and	Sydney
Moonlight	W Jurgensen	Siam. sh.	647	October 16	Chinese			
Nadesda	K Forman	Russ. sh.	526	October 12	Landstein & Co			
Nina	K Mesquita	Port. sh.	1099	August 25	R. S. Walker & Co			
Nuevo Constante	W Fabio	Span. bk.	203	October 4	Remedios & Co			
Ocean Bride	W Milton	Brit. bk.	289	October 19	Captain			
Omha	W Thomson	Brit. sh.	836	October 5	John Burd & Co	Surinam		
Ophir	W Heat	Brit. bk.	410	October 3	Arnhold Karberg & Co	Europe		
Oscar Vidal	W Benz	N. Ger. bk.	252	Sept. 30	Siemssen & Co	Yokohama		
Pantolon	K Darlax	Dut. bk.	299	October 16	E. Schellhaas & Co			
President Harbitz	W Ohe	Norw. bk.	258	October 12	Siemssen & Co			
Randere	K Vallinten	Dan. bk.	284	October 11	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Europe		
Savoir Faire	E Harboard	Brit. sh.	1395	August 20	R. S. Walker & Co.	U. Kingdom		Early
Schiller	W Hangers	N. Ger. sh.	1193	Sept. 11	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco		
Sea Ripple	W Prince	Brit. bk.	187	October 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co			
Shunlee	E Milbank	Brit. bk.	700	Sept. 14	John Burd & Co	London		
Sterling	W Harding	Amer. bk.	500	October 16	Order			
Taleo	K Thomson	N. Ger. bk.	342	October 15	Wm. Pustau & Co			
Tamaris	W Tannie	Feb. bk.	471	October 5	Frederic Deggenner			
Unkel Braesig	W Schiebner	N. Ger. bk.	273	October 16	Melchers & Co			
Yerona	W Edlefsen	Siam. sh.	565	August 20	Order			
Veritas	W Ingram	Brit. sh.	632	October 7	Turner & Co	Surinam		
Walter	W Witherspoon	Siam. bk.	237	October 17	Chinese			